

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—Over P. P. Baily's Hardware Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets Third Story.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum in Advance; Two Dollars' last Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the publisher. Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

Libera allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

F. R. MING LANDS

For Sale.

The subscriber will give particular attention to sales of Lands, payment of Taxes, and other matters pertaining to the business of a General Land Agency.

or Northern Indiana. Now, as Agents for the owners, there are saleable lands in Northern Indiana, viz.—

La Grange co. 11,500 acres. Wabash 169 Steuben 710 Miami 1125 Noble 160 Cass 735 Wells 560 Fulton 722 Clinton, 598 Marshall 648 Also, for sale, 5000 acres in Michigan.

Terms of sale will be made favorable to purchasers.

For particulars, apply to the subscriber by letter, (post paid) or at his office in Mason's building, corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.

Fort Wayne, March 8th, 1845.

36-

Vol. 8—No. 21

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, December 18, 1847.

Whole No. 774.

AT A SALVAGE OF
Fall & Winter Goods

HILL, WILSON & CO.

ARE Now receiving a large and well selec-

ted stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Queensware,

Boots & Shoes, Stationery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets &c.

Which we offer at Wholesale or Retail as low

as can be purchased West of Buffalo.

We have adopted the Motto

Large Sales and Small Profits.

As our Stock is unusually Large, and been

selected with great care and at the lowest prices,

we can add that we shall be able to

Do all we Promise,

for we are determined not to be UNDER-SOLD.

and be satisfied.

To Country Merchants,

H. & J. W. will invite the attention of

Country Merchants to their Stock, all of which

is purchased with especial reference to their

wants, in original packages, which they will

sell at a small advance from cost.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.

23.

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

31.

32.

33.

34.

35.

36.

37.

38.

39.

40.

41.

42.

43.

44.

45.

46.

47.

48.

49.

50.

51.

52.

53.

54.

55.

56.

57.

58.

59.

60.

61.

62.

63.

64.

65.

66.

67.

68.

69.

70.

71.

72.

73.

74.

75.

76.

77.

78.

79.

80.

81.

82.

83.

84.

85.

86.

87.

88.

89.

90.

91.

92.

93.

94.

95.

96.

97.

98.

99.

100.

101.

102.

103.

104.

105.

106.

107.

108.

109.

110.

111.

112.

113.

114.

115.

116.

117.

118.

119.

120.

121.

122.

123.

124.

125.

126.

127.

128.

129.

130.

131.

132.

133.

134.

135.

136.

137.

138.

139.

140.

141.

142.

143.

144.

145.

146.

147.

148.

149.

150.

151.

152.

153.

154.

155.

156.

157.

158.

159.

160.

161.

162.

163.

164.

165.

166.

167.

168.

169.

170.

171.

employ the militia and naval and military forces of the United States, and to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the war, and when at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations, and authorized the raising of additional troops, for the same purpose, that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war; and yet it is uncertain that if no indemnity was acquired, that no indemnity could be obtained.

It is further manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact that their last session an act was passed upon the executive recommendation, appropriating three millions of dollars with that express object. The appropriation was made to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof. The object of asking this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several messages on that subject, which I communicated.

Similar appropriations made in 1803 and 1805, which were referred to, were intended to be applied in part consideration for the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas. In like manner it was anticipated that in settling the terms of a treaty of limits and boundaries with Mexico, a cession of territory, estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our demands against her, might be obtained; and that the prompt payment of this sum, in part consideration for this territory ceded, on the conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification on her part, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of territory as would be satisfactory to the United States. And although the failure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any of the three millions appropriated by that act, and the entire sum still remains in the treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the contingencies occur making such appropriation proper.

The doctrine of "no territory," is the doctrine of "no indemnity"; and, if sanctioned, would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity, was unjust, and should be abandoned; an admission unbounded in fact, and degrading to the national character. The terms of the treaty proposed by the United States, were not only just to Mexico, but, considering the character and amount of our claims—the unjustifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her—the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which had attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most licentious character.

The commissioner of the United States was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico, in north latitude about 32 degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the section to the United States of New Mexico and California constituted an *abandonment*, which our Commissioner was, under no circumstances, to yield. That it might be manifest, not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of a *de facto* power, by insisting upon wresting from her all her other provinces, including many of her principal towns and cities, which we had conquered, and held in our military occupation, but were willing to conclude, in the spirit of liberality, our Commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all our other possessions.

As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a rate equivalent for our just demands, our Commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional and pecuniary consideration as was deemed necessary.

The terms of treaty proposed by the Mexican Government Commissioners, were wholly inadmissible. They negotiated to the payment by Mexico of the just claims of our citizens, before they were sustained by our troops, in the prosecution of the war. That might be manifest, not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the United States could never have been accepted. It required the United States to dismember Texas, as by surrendering to Mexico that part of the territory of the Rio Grande lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within her limits, in law, when she was annexed to the United States, and indemnified by Congress as a part of the States of our Union.

To create a just provision for the payment by Mexico of the just claims of our citizens, before they were sustained by our troops, in the prosecution of the war. I demanded the right, in order to levy and collect the Mexican state, based on gold imported into her ports, while in our military occupation; and the owners of which had paid to the officers of the United States, the contributions which I had levied upon them. And it offered to the United States, as a pecuniary consideration, that part of Upper California lying north of latitude 32 degrees. Such were the unmeasurably terms proposed by the Mexican Commissioners.

The cession to the United States by Mexico, of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, proposed by the Commissioner of the United States, it was believed, would be more in accordance with the convenience and interests of both nations, than any other cession of territory which it was probable Mexico could be induced to make.

It is manifest to both who have observed the actual condition of the Mexican Government for some years past, and at the present, that these provinces should be retained by her, she could not long continue to hold and govern them. Mexico is too feeble a power to govern these provinces, living as they do, at a distance of more than a thousand miles from her capital—and if attempted to be retained by her, they would be lost, but for a short time, even now, as a part of her dominions.

This would especially be the case with Upper California. The energy of powerful European nations has long since directed them to the commercial importance of these provinces; and there can be little doubt that that moment the United States shall relinquish their present occupation of it, as indemnity, an effort would be made by some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or purchase. If no foreign government should acquire it by either of these modes, and independent revolutionary government would probably be established by the inhabitants, and such foreigners as may remain in, or return to, the country, as soon as it shall be known that the United States have abandoned it. Such a government would be too feeble long to retain its separate independent existence, and would finally become annexed to or a dependent colony of some more powerful state.

Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a colony, or otherwise to incorporate it with itself, the principle involved by President Monroe, in 1823; and re-affirmed in my annual message, that no foreign power, small, with our consent, be permitted to plant, or establish, in any new colony, or dominion on the North American continent, must be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and in resisting its invasion by any foreign power, we might become involved in other wars, more expensive and more difficult than that in which we are now engaged. The provinces of New Mexico are the Californias are contiguous to the territories of the United States, and it brings under the government of our laws,

their resources, mineral, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, would soon be developed.

Upper California is bounded on the north by our Oregon possessions, and if held by the United States, would soon be settled by an enterprising and intelligent portion of our population. The Bay of San Francisco, and other harbors along the California coast, would afford shelter for our navy, our numerous whale ships, and other merchant vessels employed in the Pacific Ocean; and would in a short period, become a mart of an extensive and profitable commerce with China, and other countries of the East.

These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States, by the cession of this territory; while it is certain that as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed by neither Mexico herself, nor by any other nation.

New Mexico is a frontier, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality it is naturally connected with our Western settlements. The territory limits of the State of Texas too, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our Union, embraces all that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande; while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as part of her dominions.

The adjustment of this question of boundary, then, is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican government might even desire to place this province under the protection of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce, warlike savages wander over it, and upon its borders. Mexico has been, and must continue to be, too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, robberies and murders; not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the northern States of Mexico. It would be a blessing to all these northern States, to have their citizens protected against them, by the power of the United States. At this moment many Mexicans, principally females and children, are in captivity among them. If New Mexico were held and governed by the United States, we could effectually prevent these tribes from committing such outrages, and compel them to release these captives, and restore them to their families and friends. In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Californias, it was known that but an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred with them; the country embraced within those provinces being chiefly an uninhabited region.

These were the leading considerations which induced me to authorize the terms of peace which were proposed to Mexico. They were rejected, and negotiation being at an end, hostilities were renewed. An assault was made by our gallant army, upon the strongly fortified places near the gates of the city of Mexico, and upon the city itself. After several days of severe conflict, the Mexican forces, vastly superior in numbers to our own, were driven from the city, and it was occupied by our troops.

Immediately after information was received of the unfavorable result of negotiations, believing that his continued presence could be productive of no good, I determined to recall him. A despatch to this effect was transmitted to him on the 6th of October last. The Mexican government will be informed of his recall, and that, in the existing state of things, I shall not deem it proper to make any further overtures of peace, but shall be at all times ready to receive and consider any proposals which shall be made by Mexico.

Since the liberal propositions of the United States was authorized to be made in April last, large expenditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our patriotic fellow citizens has been shed in the prosecution of the war. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner it ought to be prosecuted, in as much as Mexico had been indicted against us in the court of justice of the world. This consideration, and the insatiable perseverance of Mexico in protracting

amount of public loans, rendered necessary by the war with Mexico, to be diminished to that extent, but the public credit and the public confidence, in the ability and determination of the government to meet all its engagements promptly, would be more permanently established; and the reduced amount of the loans which it may be necessary to negotiate, could be obtained at cheaper rates.

Congress is therefore called upon to determine, whether it is wiser to impose the war duties, or by omitting to do so, increase the public debt; annually, three millions of dollars, so long as loans shall be required to prosecute the war;—and afterwards provide in some other form, to pay the semi-annual interest upon it, and ultimately to extinguish the principal. If, ultimately to those duties, Congress could graduate, and reduce, the price of such of the public lands as experience has proved will not command the price placed upon them by government, an additional annual increase to the treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated would be derived from this source.

Should both measures receive the sanction

of Congress, the annual amount of public debt necessary to be contracted during the continuance of the war, would be reduced four million of dollars. The duties recommended to be levied on tea and coffee should be limited, in their duration, to the end of the war, and until the public debt rendered necessary to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practicable sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war as the means of the treasury will permit.

With this view it is recommended that as soon as the war shall be over, the surplus in the treasury not needed for other indispensable objects shall constitute a sinking fund, and be applied to the purchase of the funded debt, and that authority be conferred by

law for that purpose.

The act of 6th of August 1846, to establish a warehousing system, has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary to the tariff act of 1846, in augmenting the revenue, and extending the commerce of the country.—

Wanta has tended to enlarge our commerce, it has been beneficial to our manufactures, by diminishing forced sales at auction of foreign goods at low prices to raise the duties to be advanced on them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. The system, although sanctioned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the United States, and is susceptible of improvement in some of its provisions. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon whom was devolved large discretionary powers in carrying this measure into effect, is now collecting the practical results of the system in other countries, where it has long been established, and will report, at an early period of your session, such further regulations, suggested by these investigations, as may render it still more effective and beneficial.

By the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenues, all banks were discontinued as the head agents of the government, and paper currency was no longer allowed to be received in payment of public dues.

The Constitutional Treasury created by this act, went into operation on the 4th of January last. Under the system established by it the public money has been collected, safely kept, and disbursed by the direct agency of the officers of the government, in gold and silver; and transfers of large amounts have been made from points of collection to the points of disbursement, without loss to the treasury, or inconvenience to the public.

While the fiscal operations of the Government have been conducted with regularity and ease, under this system, it has had a salutary effect in checking an undue inflation of the paper currency issued from the banks which exist under state charters. Requiring, as it does, all dues, to the Government to be paid in gold and silver, its effect is to restrain exclusive issues of bank paper, disproportioned to the specie in their vaults, for the reason that they are at all times liable to be called on, by the holders of the notes for their redemption in order to obtain specie for payment of duties, and other public dues.

The banks, therefore, must keep their business within present limits, and be always in a condition to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being compelled to suspend specie payment, and be thereby discredited.

The amount of specie imported into the United States during the last 66 year was \$25,121,289; of which there was retained in the country \$22,276,170. Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public money been placed on deposit in banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but withheld from the hands of the people, and made the basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper.—A large proportion of the specie imported has been paid into the treasury for public dues, and after having been, to a great extent re-coined at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone into circulation, as a currency among the people.—The amount of gold and silver coined, and now in circulation in the country, is larger than at any former period.

The financial system established by the constitutional treasury has, thus far, been eminently successful in its operation; and I recommend an adherence to all its essential provisions, and especially to that vital provision which fully separates the government from all connection with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue received.

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defects, and such amendments as are needed, and are deemed important, were set forth in the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Those amendments are again recommended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past year, the coinage at the mint, and its branches, has exceeded twenty millions of dollars. This has consisted chiefly in converting the coins of foreign countries into American coins.

The largest amount of foreign coins imported has been received at New York; and if a branch mint were established at that city, all the current coinage at that port could at once be converted into our own coin, without the expense, and delay, of transporting it to the mint for that purpose; and the amount received would be much larger.

Experience has proved that foreign coin will not circulate extensively, as a currency, among the people. The important measures of extending our specie circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, is effectively converted into American coin. I recommend the recommendation contained in my last an-

ual message, for the establishment of a branch mint of the United States, at New York.

All the public lands which have been surveyed, and were ready for market, have been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The quantity offered, and to be offered for sale, under the proclamations issued since the first of January last, amount to 9,138,531 acres. The prosperity of the Western States and Territories in which those lands lie, will be enhanced by their speedy sale.

Withholding them from the market, their

growth and increase of population would do

the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and families. But in addition to the general considerations which render the ready sale of these lands proper, it is a leading object at this time, to realize as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish, by that amount, the public loans rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

It is estimated that not less than ten millions

of acres of public lands will be surveyed, and

put on the market for sale during the year 1848.

In my annual message I presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper to graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have remained unsold for a long period after they have been offered for sale at public auction.

Many millions of acres of public lands, lying

within the limits of several of the Western States, have been offered in the market, and are ready to be sold, at private entry, for less than their true and just value for more than three years.

Under the act of 3d of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid, during the present year, to the heads of families, instead of to their chiefs, or to such persons as they might designate, except as by the laws previously existing.

This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians.

Justice has been done to them, and they are

now entitled to the government for it.

A few chiefs and interested persons may ob-

ject to this mode of payment; but it is be-

nefit to be the only mode of preventing

fraud and imposition from being practised

upon the great body of the common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

It is gratifying to perceive that a number

of the tribes have recently manifested an

increased interest in the establishment of

schools amongst them; and are making

rapid advances in agriculture, some of

which are great and happy. Unimportant are our differences upon minor questions of public policy compared with its preservation, and how scrupulously should we avoid topics which may tend to agitate and divide the various tribes which are separated into geographical lines, whereby it may be possible

to invoke the blessings of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, not less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor, and enduring welfare of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, December 7, 1847.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Saturday, December 18, 1847.

FAIR.—The Ladies of the Sewing Society

connected with Trinity Church, Fort Wayne, will hold a Fair at the Rooms over the Stores of

Messrs. Barnett & Nelson and P. P. Bailey, on

Thursday evening next, December 23d.

THE President's Message unavoidably

cuts out several advertisements this week.

Bounty Land Warrants cannot be located on the Mani Reserves.—A paragraph has gone the rounds of the papers, the Sentinel included, to the effect that bounty land warrants could be used in the purchase of land acquired by pre-emption, where the preemptor was himself the person to whom the warrant originally issued. By the following extract of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Receiver at this place, it will be seen that this only applies to those lands the minimum price of which does not exceed \$15 per acre, and does not include the Miami Reserves:

"General Land Office, December 24, 1847.

"Sir.—In answer to your letter of the 5th ult. I have to state that the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of the 11th of February, 1847, is not intended to affect the Miami Reserves, any part of which does not exceed \$15 per acre."

Our Legislature convened on the 6th inst.—The Governor had not sufficiently recovered from the late accident to be able to deliver his message at the opening of the session, but was expected to send it in some time this week. We shall probably have it in our next. The names of the officers elected, &c. will be found in the letter from our Indianapolis correspondent.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government, or, by a bill of rights, to a permanent one.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that territory, and who are not entitled to be citizens of any state, will be entitled to a temporary government

OFFICE.—Over P. P. Baily's Hardware
Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets
Third Story.

THE BIRDS:

Two Dollars per annum in Advance; Two Dollars
last Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.No paper discontinued until all arrangements are
paid up, except at the option of the publisher.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square
of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and
half that rate for subsequent insertions.Inches allowed made to those who advertise
by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with accuracy, economy and dispatch,
on the most reasonable terms.

FARMING LANDS

For Sale.

THE subscriber will give particular attention
to sales of lands, payment of taxes, and
other matters pertaining to the business of a
General Land Agency.or Northern Indiana. Hence, as Agents for the
owners, offer for sale valuable lands in Northern
Indiana, viz.—
Lagrange Co.—11,500 acres, Wabash
169
Steuben 119—
St. Joseph 123
Elkhart 169—
Marengo 735
Wells 569—
Fulton 722
Clinton 538—
Marshall 645
Alto, for sale, 9,000 acres Michigan.Terms of sale will be made favorable to pur-
chasers.Particulars, apply to the subscriber by letter,
(most paid), or at his office in Marion, Indiana,
corner of Columbia and Court Streets, Fort
Wayne, Indiana.JOSEPH R. EDGERTON,
Fort Wayne, March 10, 1845.

36

Intra-Ma Land Agency.

THE Subscribers having much ex-
perience in the law prepared themselves for

the business of a systematic and General Land

Agency, and those services to the public, for

the Sale of Lands, Investigation of Titles, Pay-
ment of Taxes, protection of Patents, and other

services pertaining to a land business.

Having provided themselves with numerous and
extensive tracts of land, the East and West, and
the State, and having personally visited a large
portion of Northern Indiana, they are pre-
pared to offer extensive and thorough informa-
tion with regard to the ownership, soil, location
and value of lands, which will be shown
gratuitously to all who may desire such in-
formation.As agents for the owners, they offer to sale
large bodies of valuable land, well adapted to
farming purposes, situated as follows, viz:

Acre.

Allen County 15,000 Noble County 7,500

De Kalb 2,024 Whitley 5,000 Huntington 5,000

St. Joseph 2,063 Steuben 7,700

Lagrange 1,554 Miami 1,227

Elkhart 2,520 Carroll 100

Kosciusko 2,374 Cass 640

Blackford 1,420 Fulton 1,285

Jay 2,000 Marshall 327

Wells 2,000 Marshall 327

516

Clinton 2,000 Marshall 327

Wells 2,000 Marshall 327

employ the militia and naval and military forces of the United States, and to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the war, and when at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations, and authorized the raising of additional troops, for the purpose that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war, and yet it was ascertain that if no Mexican territory was acquired, but no indemnity could be exacted.

It is further, another that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact that their bill for an act was passed upon the recommendation, appropriating the millions of dollars with that express purpose.

The appropriation was made to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, and to negotiate with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the sum, or any part thereof. The object of making this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several messages on that subject, which I communicated.

House appropriations made in 1833 and 1834, which were referred to, were intended to be applied in part consideration for the cession of Lower California and the Floridas. In like manner, it was anticipated that in settling the terms of a treaty of limits and boundaries with Mexico, a cession of territory, estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our demands against her, might be obtained; and that the prompt payment of this sum, in part consideration for the territory ceded, on the conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification, or its parts, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of territory as would be satisfactory to the United States. And although the intent to conclude such a treaty has rendered it necessary to use any of the three million appropriated by that act, and the sum still remains in the treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the emergency occur making such appropriation proper.

The doctrine of "no territory," is the doctrine of no indemnity; and if, in fact, there would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, was, in justice, and in law, and in reason, an unjust and illegal, and degrading to the national character. The terms of the treaty proposed by the United States, were not only just to Mexico, but considering the character and amount of our claims—the unjustifiable and improved commencement of hostilities by her—the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which she has obtained, were demanded in her, in a most liberal manner.

The commissioners of the United States, would, in fact, agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande, as the boundary, from its entrance with the Gulf, to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of New Mexico, in that latitude, and, to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the California, and the privilege of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and California, constituted an *alliance*, which no Commissioner was, under any circumstances, in credit. That it might be manifest, not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of her power, by insisting upon wresting from her all her other provinces, including those of her principal towns and cities which we had captured, and held in our military occupation, but were willing to conclude the treaty in the spirit of liberality, our Commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico, of all our other conquests.

As the treaty to be required by the house proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair equivalent, for our just demands, our Commissioner was authorized to appropriate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable.

The terms of treaty proposed by the Mexican Government's Commissioners, were wholly inadmissible. They required of us, that Mexico were the victorious, and not the vanquished party, or that they must have known the *adversa* attitude of the other, and could never have been accepted. It required the United States to dismember Texas, by surrendering to Mexico, the part of the territory of that State lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within her limits, by her laws, when she was annexed to the United States, and submitted by Congress, as a part of the States of our Union.

It contained no provision for the payment of the expenses of the war, or otherwise, to indemnify us, having suffered a loss, in the amount of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, in the course of the war, and to all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of her power, by insisting upon the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and California, constituted an *alliance*, which no Commissioner was, under any circumstances, in credit. That it might be manifest, not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of her power, by insisting upon the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Our demands, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Since the liberal propositions of the United States was authorized to be made in April last, large expeditions have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our patriotic fellow citizens has been shed in the prosecution of the war. This consideration, and the obstinate perseverance of Mexico in prosecuting the war, must influence the terms of peace, which it may be deemed proper, hereafter, to accept.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Accordingly, as early as the 23d of September, 1846, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Major General Taylor, to draw supplies for our army from the enemy's country, and to avail themselves of the opportunity to commit acts of savage excesses upon our troops. Large numbers of the population were to be armed, and to render assistance to our army, and to be employed in the destruction of their families, and robbery of their property.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

Our army, having been everywhere victorious—having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including occupied, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important question arose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, to the advantage of both parties, which shall be made by Mexico.

their resources, mineral, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial, would soon be developed.

Upper California is bounded on the north by Oregon, possession, and it held by the United States, will soon be settled by an enterprising and intelligent portion of our population. The Bay of San Francisco, and other harbors along the California coast, could afford shelter for our navy, and numerous wharves, ships, and other merchant vessels employed in the Pacific Ocean, and would in short, become a mart of an extensive and profitable commerce with China, and other countries of the East.

These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States, by the cession of this territory; while it is certain, as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed by neither Mexico herself, nor by any other nation.

New Mexico is a frontier, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, it is naturally connected with our Western settlements. The territorial limits of the State of Texas, are, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our Union, embraces all that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande; while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as part of her dominions.

The adjustment of this question of boundaries, is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican government might even desire to place this province under the protection of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce, warlike savages, wander over it, and upon its borders. Mexico, to be sure, and most contiguously to her, is too feeble to be successful in their committing depredations, robberies and murders; not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the northern States of Mexico. It would require a large army, to be kept continually in the field, stationed at posts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it. The enemy, relieved from the presence of our armies on its coasts, and in the populous parts of the interior, would distract and subvert us, by an isolated post for attack, which would concentrate its forces upon us.

It is to be expected that Mexico, after refusing to establish such a line as a permanent boundary, will have its victories and defeats, to the extent of its power, to the loss of her army, and to the loss of her territory, and to the loss of her power, we should be compelled to resist.

We could never consent that Mexico should be converted into a monarchy, governed by a foreign prince.

Mexico is our next neighbor, and her boundaries are continuous with our own, through the whole extent across the North American continent, from ocean to ocean. Both politically and commercially, we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity;

indeed it is impossible that any one nation, or any combination of nations, can be so overwhelming in force as to make the assault upon us, and may not contributions upon him, or in any other way, make him feel the pressure of the war; but must remain inactive, and await his approach, in being in constant uncertainty as to what point of the line, or at what time he might make the assault. He may assemble and organize an overwhelming force in the interior, on his own side of the line, and, concealing his purpose, make a sudden assault upon some one of our posts, distant from any other, so as to prevent the possibility of timely succor or reinforcement; and in this way the gallant army would be exposed to the danger of being cut off in detail, or by their unavailing bravery, and protracted resistance.

These were the leading considerations which induced me to authorize the terms proposed for the cession of the Rio Grande, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, it was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Rio Grande, it was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

Immediately after information was received of the unfavorable result of negotiations, believing that continued protracted conflict, and the loss of our supplies, and the loss of our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

progress of the war, and the course Mexico may think proper hereafter to pursue.

Upper California is bounded on the north by Oregon, possession, and it held by the United States, will soon be settled by an enterprising and intelligent portion of our population. The Bay of San Francisco, and other harbors along the California coast, could afford shelter for our navy, and numerous wharves, ships, and other merchant vessels employed in the Pacific Ocean, and would in short, become a mart of an extensive and profitable commerce with China, and other countries of the East.

These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States, by the cession of this territory; while it is certain, as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed by neither Mexico herself, nor by any other nation.

New Mexico is a frontier, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, it is naturally connected with our Western settlements. The territorial limits of the State of Texas, are, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our Union, embraces all that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande; while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as part of her dominions.

The adjustment of this question of boundaries, is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican government might even desire to place this province under the protection of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce, warlike savages, wander over it, and upon its borders. Mexico, to be sure, and most contiguously to her, is too feeble to be successful in their committing depredations, robberies and murders; not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the northern States of Mexico. It would require a large army, to be kept continually in the field, stationed at posts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it. The enemy, relieved from the presence of our armies on its coasts, and in the populous parts of the interior, would distract and subvert us, by an isolated post for attack, which would concentrate its forces upon us.

It is to be expected that Mexico, after refusing to establish such a line as a permanent boundary, will have its victories and defeats, to the extent of its power, to the loss of her army, and to the loss of her territory, and to the loss of her power, we should be compelled to resist.

We could never consent that Mexico should be converted into a monarchy, governed by a foreign prince.

Mexico is our next neighbor, and her boundaries are continuous with our own, through the whole extent across the North American continent, from ocean to ocean. Both politically and commercially, we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity;

indeed it is impossible that any one nation, or any combination of nations, can be so overwhelming in force as to make the assault upon us, and may not contributions upon him, or in any other way, make him feel the pressure of the war; but must remain inactive, and await his approach, in being in constant uncertainty as to what point of the line, or at what time he might make the assault. He may assemble and organize an overwhelming force in the interior, on his own side of the line, and, concealing his purpose, make a sudden assault upon some one of our posts, distant from any other, so as to prevent the possibility of timely succor or reinforcement;

and in this way the gallant army would be exposed to the danger of being cut off in detail, or by their unavailing bravery, and protracted resistance.

These were the leading considerations which induced me to authorize the terms proposed for the cession of the Rio Grande, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, it was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the loss of our supplies, and to capture them to their families and friends.

It was known that they were in a position to commit such outrages upon our army, and to the

amount of public loans, rendered necessary by the war with Mexico, to be diminished to that extent, but the public credit and the public confidence, in the ability and determination of the government in meet all its engagements promptly, would be more perfectly and firmly established; and the reduced amount of the items which it may be necessary to negotiate, could be obtained at cheaper rates.

Congress is therefore called upon to determine, whether it is wiser to propose war duties, or by omitting to do so, increase the public debt, annually, three millions of dollars, so long as claims shall be required to prosecute the war,—and afterwards provide in some other form, to pay the semi-annual interest, upon it, and ultimately to extinguish the principal. It, in addition to those duties, Congress could, gradually and reduce, the price of such of the public funds as experience has proved will not command the price placed upon them by government, an additional annual increase to the treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated, would be derived from this source.

Should both measures receive the sanction of Congress, the annual amount of public debt necessary to be contracted during the continuance of the war, would be reduced four million of dollars. The duties recommended to be levied on tea and coffee should be limited, in their duration, to the end of the war, and until the public debt rendered necessary to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practicable sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war as the means of the treasury will permit for that purpose.

With this view it is recommended that as soon as the war shall be over, the surplus in the treasury not needed for other indispensable objects shall constitute a sinking fund, to be applied to the purchase of the funds due, and that authority be conferred by law to the extent of such as the means of the treasury will permit for that purpose.

The act of 6th of August 1846, to establish a home-feeding system, has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary to the tariff act of 1846, in augmenting the revenue, and extending the commerce of the country.—

What it has tended to encourage commerce, it has been beneficial to our manufacturers, by diminishing forced sales, a reduction of foreign goods low prices to raise the duties to be levied on them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. The system, although unperfected by the experience of older countries, is manifestly now in the United States, and is susceptible of improvement in some of its provisions. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon whom was devolved a large discretionary power in carrying this measure into effect, is now collecting the practical results of the system in other countries, when it has long been established, and will report, at an early period of your session, such further regulations, suggested by these investigations, as may render it still more effective and beneficial.

By the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, all funds were discontinued as the usual agents of the government, and paper currency was no longer allowed to be received in payment of public dues.

The Constitutional Treasury created by this act, went into operation on the 4th of January last. Under the system established by it, the public money has been collected, safely kept, and disbursed by the direct agency of the officers of the government, in gold and silver; and transfers of large amounts have been made from point of collection to the points of disbursement, without loss to the treasury, or inconvenience to the traffic of the country.

While the local operations of the Government have been conducted with regularity and ease, under this system, it has had a salutary effect in checking an undue inflation of the paper currency issued from the banks which exist under State charters. Requiring, as it does, all dues, to the Government to be paid in gold and silver, its effect is to restrain excessive issues of bank paper, proportioned to the specie in their vaults, for the reason that they are at all times liable to be called on by the holders of the notes for their redemption in order to obtain specie for payment of dues, and other public dues. The banks, therefore, must keep their business within prudent limits, and it is in a condition to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being compelled to suspend specie payment, and be thereby discredited.

The amount of specie imported into the United States during the last fiscal year was \$20,121,209, of which three were retained in the country \$20,767,170. Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public money been placed on deposit in banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but withheld from the hands of the people, and made the basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper.—A large proportion of the specie imported has been paid into the treasury for public dues; and after having been, to a great extent, received at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone into circulation, as a currency among the people.—The amount of gold and silver coined, and now in circulation in the country, is larger than at any former period.

The financial system established by the constitutional treasury has, thus far, been uniformly successful in its operation; and I recommend its adherence to it, its essential provisions, and especially to that final provision, which fully separates the government from connection with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue receipts.

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defects, and such amendments as are needed, and are deemed important, were set forth in the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These amendments are again recommended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past year, the column at the mint, and its branches, has exceeded twenty million of dollars. This has consisted chiefly in converting the coins of foreign countries into American coins.

The largest amount of foreign coins imported has been received from Mexico; and it is believed that part of this amount may be converted into our currency, without the expense and delay of transporting it to the mint, and the amount received would be much larger.

Experience has proved that foreign coin will circulate extensively, as a currency, among the Indians, and measures of extending their circulation both of gold and silver, and of debasing it among the Indians, or effectively converting such foreign into American coin, that the recommendation contained in my last an-

annual message, for the establishment of a branch of the United States, at New York.

All the public lands, have been surveyed, and were ready for distribution, but their survey was not completed, until the year past. The number of lands, and to be offered for sale, under the provisions issued since the first of January last, amount to 9,483,437 acres. The prosperity of the Western States, and Territories in which these lands will be enhanced by their speedy sale, by withholding them from the market, then reducing the price of their supply, and finally, and thousands of our enterprise and enterprising frontier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing tracts of land for themselves and families. But in addition to the general considerations which render the ready sale of these lands proper, it is a leading object at this time, to secure the same as far as possible from this source, and the amount by far the largest, the public lands rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

It is estimated that not less than ten millions of acres of the public lands will be surveyed, and in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1847.

In my annual message I presented the reasons, which, in my judgment, it would be proper to graduate and reduce the price of such public lands, and recommended that all the public lands have remained unsold for a long time after they had been offered for sale at public auction.

Many millions of acres of public lands, lying within the limits of several of the Western States, have been offered in the market, and been subject to sale, at an entry, for more than twenty years, and a large number of them for thirty years, at the lowest price presented for the existing lands; and it has been found that the lands not claimed, that price which most could afford, for a period of time, was the price demanded, for an indefinite period, unless the price demanded by the government, should be reduced. No satisfactory reasons are presented, why they should be longer held at rates above the regular price, for a period of time, an additional reason exists for adopting such a recommendation. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom, that we should avail ourselves of all our resources, and thus hold the amount of the public indebtedness, that may be required, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

It is the right of the nation to have a system of agriculture, which will be available to all the Indians, to whom they are entitled, and which they should be entitled to, to the extent of their capacity, or to such persons as they might designate, except as by the laws previously existing. This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. Justice has been done to them, and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment; but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practised upon the great body of the common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

It is gratifying to perceive that a number of the tribes have recently manifested an increased interest in the establishment of schools among them; and are making rapid advances in agriculture; some of producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support, and a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts by which those who have received even very limited education, and have engaged in agriculture, are surrounded, and gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the preservatives of subjection by the chase, to habits of labor and culture.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the Navy have enabled us to maintain in the most instant respects.

To the right of the coast, and the offices and agents of our naval stations, distributed along the coast of our extensive territory, the service in charge of the naval forces, and the commanding officer of each station, are entitled to the same rights, and the same protection, as the citizens of the United States, to whom they are entitled, and to which they are entitled.

The Constitution, Congress was invited to, and, in each of the territories, to which they are entitled, to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

Our citizens who inhabit that district of country are still without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled by the treaty of their last, and in each of the territories, which are entitled to establish a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject.

